

## Memiors of Indian Wars And Other Occurrences

By the late Colonel Stuart, of Greenbrier. Fourth Paper.  
Presented to the Virginia Historical and Philological Society, in 1833, by Chas. A. Stuart, of Aquia, son of the Narrator.

When the war of 1755 began, General Washington was appointed commander of the first regiment ever raised in Virginia, and General Lewis, Major Lewis, afterwards on a command with the British Major Grant under General Forbie, to reconnoitre the vicinity of the French fort, (now Fort Pitt) against which General Forbie's army was then on their march, to endeavor to demolish. When Grant and Lewis drew near the garrison undiscovered, Major Grant began to approach that he could surprise the garrison, and disappoint his General of the honor of conquest. Against this unjustifiable attempt, General Lewis in vain remonstrated. He represented that the garrison was reinforced by a number of Indians, that the place was in great force, and the difficulty of reaching the garrison privately and undiscovered, Grant, however, was unwilling to share so great an honor with any other, and ordered Major Lewis to remain with his baggage, with the provincial troops which he commanded, whilst he, with his Scotch Highlanders, advanced to the fort, which he began early in the morning, by beating drums upon Grant's hill, as it is still called. The Indians were lying on the opposite side of the river from the garrison, when the alarm began, in number about one thousand five hundred. The sound of war, so sudden and so near them, soon roused them to arms; and Grant and his Highlanders were soon surrounded, when the work of death went on rapidly, and in a manner quite novel to Scotch Highlanders, who, in all their European wars, had never before seen men's heads skinned. General Lewis soon perceived, by the retreating fire, that Major Grant was over-matched and in a bad situation. He advanced with his two hundred provincials, and falling by the rear of the Indians made way for Major Grant and some of his men to escape; but Lewis' party was also defeated, and himself taken prisoner. The Indians desired to put him to death, but the French, with great difficulty, saved him; however, the Indians stripped him of all his clothes, save his shirt, before he was taken into the fort. An elderly Indian seized the shirt and finished with the tomahawk drawn over his head, until a French soldier, by signs, requested him to deliver the shirt, and then took him to his room and gave him a comfortable dress to put on. When he was advancing to the relief of Grant, he met a Scotch Highlander under speedy flight; and inquiring of him how the battle was going, he said they were "a beat on," and he had seen Donald McDonald up to the banks in a boat, and a the skin at his head." Grant had made his escape from the fort, and of a party of about eight soldiers, and had recovered all sight in the woods. In the morning they returned to the garrison and surrendered them to the Indians, who carried them into the fort. Major Grant's baggage was preserved by the French; but the Indians brought the soldiers to the room, where he was confined, and he was forced to let them come in, and to see the provisions held at Fort Mifflin, if the provisions

New York, in the year 1768. It was remarked by the Governor of New York, "that the earth seemed to tremble under him as he walked along." His independent spirit despised sycophantic means of gaining popularity, which never rendered more than his merits extorted.  
Such a character was not calculated to gain much applause by commanding an army of veterans without discipline, experience, or gratitude. Many took umbrage because they were compelled to do their duty; others thought the duties of a common soldier were beneath the dignity of a volunteer. Every one found some cause of imaginary complaint. When congress determined to be independent, and appointed general officers to command our armies to prosecute the war for independence and defending our liberty, they nominated General Washington to the chief command, who, from his great modesty, recommended General Lewis in preference to himself, but one of his colleagues from Virginia, observed that General Lewis' popularity had suffered much from the declamation of some of his troops, on the last expedition against the Indians, and that it would be impolitic at that conjuncture, to make the appointment. He was, however, afterwards appointed among the first brigadier generals, and took the command at Norfolk, of the Virginia troops. When Lord Dunmore made his escape from Williamsburg, on board a British ship, and fled to Norfolk, the vessel drew up and commenced a fire on the town; but General Lewis, from a battery, compelled his lordship to depart, and I believe he never afterwards set foot on American ground. This ended the military career of General Lewis. Congress having appointed General Stevens and some other major generals, gave him some offense. He had been their superior in former services. Having accepted his office of brigadier at the solicitation of General Washington, he wrote to the General of his intention to resign. General Washington, in reply, pressed him to hold his command, and assured him that justice would be done him as respects his rank. But he was grown old, and his ardor for military fame abated, and being seized with a fever, resigned his command to return home, in the year 1760. He died on the way, in Bedford county, about forty miles from his own house, on Roanoke in Botetourt county, lamented by all who were intimately acquainted with his meritorious services and superior qualities.  
Hon. Frank Lively, the pardon attorney, has refused to recommend to the governor the application of Elmer Galford for a pardon. Galford was convicted of forgery in Pocahontas county, and sentenced on January 13, 1907 to three years in the penitentiary. Mr. Lively also refused to recommend a pardon for Slin William Wise, who was convicted of malicious wounding and sentenced from the circuit court of Brooke county to nine years in the penitentiary, the sentence to commence July 6, 1907. After examining all the evidence and the letters from various parties, he did not think that a pardon was the proper thing for either of the parties and so reported to the governor.—Charleston Gazette.

### 15 YEARS OF CONGRESS.

Since the first Congress met in 1789, 118 years ago, there have been 334 sessions of the national body of lawmakers. There have been 119 regulars and fifteen extra sessions; thirty-nine different Speakers and Speakers pro tempore and twenty-five clerks. The longest regular sitting was the first session of the Fifth Congress, which met December 5, 1807, and adjourned October 20, 1808, a period of 281 days. Other long sessions were the first of the Fifty-first Congress, 304 days and the first of the Thirty-first, 303 days. The second regular sessions of each Congress are always short, both houses assembling according to law on the first Monday in December and adjourning by limitation the 4th of the following March. These sessions last from ninety to ninety-five days. Aside from these the shortest ever held was the first session of the Thirteenth Congress, which covered 134 days and came immediately after an extra session. Other notably short sessions were during the Fifteenth Congress, 141 days; the Fifty-eighth, 144; the Fourteenth, 148 days; the Eleventh, 156 days, and the Fifty-fifth, 184 days.  
Extra sessions are as old as Congress itself, the first having been called together January 4, 1790, a little over three months after the first session ever held came to a close. Next came the extra session of the Fifth Congress, then others during the Eleventh and Thirteenth, after which there was a lapse of twenty-four years before it was deemed necessary to meet more than twice in two years. The next extra session came with the Thirty-fourth Congress, nearly fifteen years later.  
Others were during the Thirty-seventh, Fortieth, Forty-first, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-fifth, and Fifty-eighth Congresses.  
The longest extra session was during the First Congress and continued 221 days. The next was a part of the Fifty-fifth Congress and lasted 142 days. The shortest was of ten days duration, during the life of the Thirty-fourth Congress. Altogether Congress has, since its beginning, been in extra session 1,085 days, or about three years.  
Only seventeen States have furnished Speakers of the House of Representatives. Pennsylvania leads with five, Massachusetts, Virginia, and Kentucky coming next with four each. Other States have been represented as follows: New York, three; Indiana, three; Tennessee, two; New Jersey, two; Georgia, two; Maine, two; South Carolina, two; and Connecticut, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Iowa and Illinois have each sent a man to the Speaker's chair.  
James G. Blaine, of Maine, was Speaker for eight sessions, longer than any other man ever presided over the deliberations of the House. Schuyler Colfax and Samuel J. Randall each occupied the Speaker's chair for seven sessions. John Ball, of Tennessee, was Speaker for ninety-three days, having been elected to fill the unexpired term of Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia. Mr. Ball's term is said to be the shortest on record.  
Only two Speakers resigned—Henry Clay and Andrew Stevenson. Mr. Clay sent in his resignation by mail, October 30, 1820, during a recess, and was succeeded by John W. Taylor, of New York. Mr. Stevenson resigned June 2, 1834, and was succeeded by John Bell.

### OCCASIONS FOR THANKSGIVING

By HAROLD BOLCH.

I am thankful that I live in a country which, with all its imperfections, has the most just government the ages have developed. I would rather feel the grip of truth than the heels of tyrants. I would rather be forced to the wall than be caught in the clutch of the Iron Virgin, now exhibited among other historical horrors in a castle at Nuremberg as a reminder of infamous centuries the world has outgrown.  
I am thankful for freedom, a blessing which we of this era did not ordain. It comes to us as a rich inheritance, a perpetual enjoyment. Modern democracy is worth preserving. It has no ancient counterpart. When Greece called itself a republic, it contained more slaves than citizens.  
I am thankful that America, with all its inequality, is a land of distributed plenty. The cry of discontent is part of the roar of progress. Never before in any land could so many millions share of more than one course, or pass their plate a second time.  
A myriad inventions and discoveries occasion thankful sentiments. Before Franklin's time our colonial fathers often prepared feasts of thanksgiving, but they did not cook them on stoves. The Dark Ages did not vanish until the nineteenth century. Gas, electricity, and the friction match are all modern.  
The only fuel was wood. Many of Washington's army died of the cold in a state whose mountains are full of coal.  
I am thankful that I live in a liberal age. When forks were introduced into England, in Elizabeth's time, it was a mark of affection to use them, and to ride in any kind of a carriage was considered effeminate. I am thankful for the luxury of travel.  
I am thankful that nearly everybody can spell out the wonders in the land of letters. In the days of tournaments (when knighthood was in flower), the heroes whom we idolize could not read or write. I am thankful that, while trusts are uppermost, the multitude can afford to buy oil and read up on the subjects of their wrongs.  
There is occasion for general thanksgiving that while there have been many recent exposures of commercial and political corruption, the vigilance of the press and the courage of honest citizens have started reforms which promise to be permanent.  
I am thankful that many and increasing millions in this Republic realize that whoever buys a man gets the worst of the bargain.  
I am thankful that in America's civic awakening a man's worth is not measured by the money in his possession.  
What America has produced in the past is a reassurance for the future. I am thankful that I am a member of the nation which brought into being a man of sorrows so lofty in spirit that no human figure in any of the centuries can be cited in comparison with him. The principles for which he stood must some day affirm all republics and kingdoms and possibly unite them.  
I feel that I have a right to be thankful that fate has cast my lot in this, the leader of nations and the most favored one, in its most favored age.—Cosmopolitan.

### LAUS DEUM

In praise of little children I will say  
God first made man then found  
A better way  
For woman, but his third way was  
The best.  
Of all created things, the loveliest  
And most divine are children.  
Nothing here  
Can be more gracious and more  
Dear.  
And though, when God saw all  
Works were good,  
There was no ray of hope of baby-  
hood,  
'Twas said of children in a latter  
day  
That none could enter Heaven  
Save such as they.  
The earth, which yields the flower  
ing of a thorn,  
Was glad, O little child, when  
You were born;  
The earth, which thrills when sky  
Larks scale the blue,  
Soured up its life to God's own  
Heaven in you.  
And Heaven, which loves to lean  
Down and to gaze  
Its beauty in each dewdrop on  
The grass—  
Heaven laughed to find your face  
So pure and fair,  
And left, O little child, its reflex  
there.  
—William Canton.

### Destruction of White Pine

The position which the United States has held as a lumber-producing nation has, perhaps, been due more to white pine than to any other wood. The timber of this valuable tree which has played a most important part in the material development of the nation is fast disappearing and now it is as costly as the finest African hardwoods.  
Rev. Edward Everett Hale, deprecates the passing of white pine as our foremost wood, and tells how in his own lifetime he has seen the day when "the masts of every vessel that sailed the Seven Seas were made from New England grown pine; while today very little white pine is cut in New England big enough to furnish a good sized spar."  
The white pine production has shifted from New England to the Lake States, and Michigan was the leading lumber producing state for twenty years, from 1870 to 1890, with a supremacy based on white pine. In these two decades the cut was 160 billions of board feet, valued, at the point of production, at not less than two billion of dollars, or nearly half as much again as the value derived from all the gold fields of California from their discovery in the late forties until the present.  
The rich forests of Michigan were once thought inexhaustible and lumbering continued in a most reckless manner for years. Suddenly the people awoke to the fact that the thoughtless destruction of the trees had thrown 6,000,000 of acres on the delinquent tax list. These white pine barrens point to the terrible paucity of wasting the forest resources which should have been the heritage of all future generations.  
President Roosevelt has written a letter to the governor of each state and territory asking them to meet at the White House on May 12, 14 and 15, to confer with the president and each other on the preservation of the natural resources of the nation. This letter has been issued in accordance with the suggestion of the Island Waterways Commission.

### Soldier's Attention

Have you received A Medal for your services in civil war. The Adjutant General of the State of West Virginia has in his possession thousands of Medals, belonging to the Members of the several regiments of the Civil War Volunteers of this State. He is anxious that the owners of these Medals shall be put in Possession of them as soon as possible, as your year the number of veterans is fewer and soon there will be none to claim men.  
The Medals are a very beautiful and complete piece of workmanship, having the name of the Soldier, rank, company, and regiment milled in the edge. They cannot be duplicated, and will be sent only to the owner himself, his legal heirs or authorized agent.  
It may not be known that the State awarded a medal to the family of each soldier who was killed in battle or died in the service. These may be had upon application by the proper persons.  
The attention of all G. A. R. members is called to this occasion, and their fraternal assistance and co-operation is requested to the end that these medals may reach their proper owners.  
Medals will be sent by open mail unless a registry fee of eight cents accompanies the claim.  
In claiming medals, give full name, number of regiment, company letter and arm of service, i. e., artillery, cavalry or infantry. Any assistance rendered in this matter will be appreciated.  
Address the Adjutant General, State of West Virginia, Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia.  
State of West Virginia,  
Pocahontas County, to-wit:  
At rules held in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Pocahontas County, West Virginia, on the first Monday in November, 1907.  
George Craig & Sons, a corporation  
Plaintiffs  
vs.  
E. V. Danlovie, Flint, Erving and Stoner Lumber Company, a corporation, and T. S. McNeel  
Defendants  
The object of this suit is to recover of the defendant, E. V. Danlovie, the sum of \$115.83 due from him to the said George Craig and Sons and to subject to the payment of the same, by foreign attachment any property of the said Danlovie which may be found within the state of West Virginia, and any sums of money due or owing to him from the said Flint, Erving & Stoner Lumber Company.  
This doth come the plaintiff by its attorneys and on their motion, and it appearing by affidavit filed that the defendant, E. V. Danlovie, is a non-resident of this State it is ordered that he do appear within one month after the first publication hereof and do what is necessary to protect his interests in this suit.  
Teste:  
J. G. Tilton, Clerk.  
Davis & Davis, Price, Osenton & McPeak, Sol.

### Trustees Sale

Pursuant to authority vested in me by an order of the circuit court of Pocahontas county entered on the 7th day of November 1907 appointing me trustee in the place and stead of G. R. Richardson, who was made trustee in a certain deed of trust executed by Lottie McNeil and J. R. Painter, dated October 9, 1906, recorded in the office of the clerk of the county court in Trust Deed Book No. 4, page 235, and granting a certain tract of land situated on the west side of Greenbrier river in Pocahontas county, West Virginia adjoining the lands of Clara Morrison and others, and in the same lands conveyed to the said Lottie McNeil by Ed Auldridge and wife by deed of record in said Clerk's office in Deed Book No. 40, page 882. Said deed of trust is to secure the payment of two negotiable notes, both dated October 9, 1906, one for \$200.00, payable to C. W. Osenton and one for \$100.00 payable to Andrew Price, due six months after date and signed by said Lottie McNeil and J. R. Painter, and default having been made in the payment of said notes and a sale being demanded by the holders thereof, I will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the court house of Pocahontas county in Marlinton, West Virginia, on  
December 10, 1907  
the tract of land above described, belonging to said Lottie McNeil.  
Terms: Sufficient cash to pay cost of the tract and expenses of sale and the balance due six months from day of sale, the purchaser executing his negotiable note for same with approved endorser, and title to the said property to be retained as ultimate security.  
T. S. McNEEL, Trustee.

### WAR TOYS THE RAGE

BOOK IN TONGAL NOVEMBER IN LONDON.

Since the outbreak of war in the east there has been a rapid increase in the sale of war toys, and the London toy shops are full of typical novelties.  
One new production which is proving very attractive comes from Japan and is called the "Toy of the Sea." It consists of various types of the Japanese navy, ancient and modern, packed in a tin. These are sold in a tin of 25 pieces, and in addition to the model of a Japanese battleship, which is a carefully copied model of one of the types of warship which Japan has possessed, from the primitive gunboat with the old smooth bore 24-pounder of 40 years ago to the perfectly equipped battleship of to-day.  
The clockwork submarine, of which thousands have been sold since the war broke out, is made in Germany. It is an excellent imitation of a modern submarine, and in water it behaves like a thoroughly business like machine, rising and diving alternately, while with a twist of a screw it can be made to move in any direction.  
"The sea of war," made in England, is selling particularly well, as, indeed, it ought to be, in addition to sailing for considerable skill on the part of the player, who has to arrange hundreds of little wooden ships so as to form a complete map of the far east, it is at the same time a geography lesson, presented in an interesting and attractive form.  
Children who enjoy a game of soldiers with their effective schoolroom weapons, a peep-show, can now test the strength of the various arms of the Russian and Japanese forces, for there is a little trade in English-made soldiers of both armies from the Cossack mounted or his shaggy steed, to the diminutive Japanese foot soldier.  
The "Japan-Battle" war game appeals to all as a means of following the movements of the opposing armies, and those who are acquainted with sea or land warfare can see them at a glance, for the respective positions are marked with